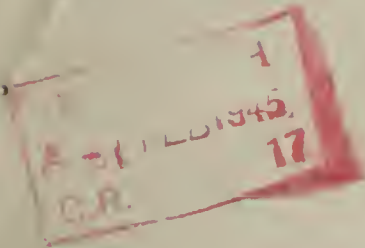


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BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST ANNES

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B Y

J A M E S M A I R , H . B . , D . P . H .

Public Offices,
Clifton Drive South,
Lytham St. Annes.

29th January, 1945.

(1)

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area..	5,802 acres
Population (Census 1931)....	25,760
"	(midsummer 1943, estimated by Registrar General).....	30,300
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931)...	..	6,300
" " " "	(Rate book end of 1943).....	8,098
Rateable Value.....	£342,332	
Produce of a Penny Rate.....	£1,414	
Live Births:	Males Females	
Legitimate....	173 143	
Illegitimate..	10)183 7) 150 333
Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of the estimated population)....		10.9
Still Births:	Males Females	
Legitimate....	6 10	
Illegitimate..	0)6 0)10 16
Still Births: Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)births		45.8
Number of deaths: Males..204, Females 267..		471
Death Rate.....		15.5
Corrected Death Rate.(See * below)		
Deaths from Puerperal causes.....		1
Rate per 1,000 total births:		
Sepsis 0, Other maternal causes.....		2.86
Deaths of Infants under one year of age:		
Legitimate..14 Illegitimate..1	15
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age Per 1,000 live births.....		45
Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births.....		44.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births.....		58.8
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (4)..Rate		0.13
" from other Tuberculous Disease(2) "		0.06
" from Scarlet Fever (0).....	"	0.00
" from Diphtheria... (0).....	"	0.00
" from Measles..... (1).....	"	0.03
" from Whooping Cough (0).....	"	0.00
" from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)(1) "		0.03
" from Cancer..... (76).....	"	2.5

* As the comparability factor is not now issued by the Registrar General the "corrected" death rate cannot be given

CAUSES OF DEATH IN LYTHAM ST. ANNES BOROUGH, 1943

Causes of Death		Male	Female
(Civilians only)		All Causes	Total
		204	267
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.....	-	-
3.	Scarlet Fever.....	-	-
4.	Whooping Cough	-	-
5.	Diphtheria.....	-	-
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	4	-
7.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.....	1	1
8.	Syphilitic Disease.....	3	-
9.	Influenza.....	3	7
10.	Measles.....	-	1
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.....	-	-
12.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis.....	-	1
13M.	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males only) ..	3	-
13F.	Cancer of Uterus... (females only).....	-	5
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	5
15.	Cancer of Breast.....	-	11
16.	Cancer of all other sites.....	17	32
17.	Diabetes.....	1	-
18.	Intracranial Vascular Lesions.....	27	48
19.	Heart Disease.....	58	76
20.	Other diseases of Circulatory System.....	6	6
21.	Bronchitis.....	12	11
22.	Pneumonia.....	2	3
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases.....	2	4
24.	Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum.....	3	-
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ..	1	-
26.	Appendicitis.....	1	1
27.	Other Digestive Diseases.....	6	6
28.	Nephritis	12	8
29.	Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis.....	-	-
30.	Other Maternal Causes.....	-	1
31.	Premature Birth.....	7	-
32.	Congenital Malformations, Birth, Injury, Infantile disease..	3	2
33.	Suicide.....	5	-
34.	Road Traffic Accidents.....	3	-
35.	Other Violent Causes.....	2	1
36.	All other causes.....	19	29

Statistics of the Area1. Population.

The Registrar-General estimates the population at the middle of 1943 at 30,300; 910 less than in the previous year and 4,540 more than the census proper.

2. Births.

333 live births - 183 male and 150 female are credited by the Registrar-General to the Borough. This is 41 more than in the previous year and the birth rate is 10.9 per 1,000 which is 2.3 per 1,000 above the mean rate for the preceding five years; but 5.6 below the rate for England and Wales, and 8.5 below that for the 148 smaller towns.

There were 17 illegitimate births - 7 male and 10 female - representing 5.1 per cent. of the total live births and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.6 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for 1942 were 6.8 per cent and 0.5 per 1,000.

Still Births

There were 16 still births - 6 male and 10 female during the year as compared with 10 during the previous year. This represents 4.8 per cent of the total births and a still-birth rate of 0.53 per 1,000 of the population.

3. Deaths.

The number of resident deaths which occurred during the year was 471, of which 204 were males and 267 females. This gives a crude death rate of 15.5 per 1,000 which is 0.6 per 1,000 below the mean death rate for the previous five years, but 3.4 above the rate for England and Wales, and 2.8 above that for the 148 smaller towns.

Corrected death rate This cannot be given as the comparability factor is not now issued by the Registrar-General.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA1. Water Supply.

Water is supplied by the Fylde Water Board and is ample in quantity and pure in quality. All houses in the Borough have water laid on; there are no stand pipes and no wells are in use.

2. Drainage and Sewerage.

There have been no alterations or extensions during the year.

3. Rivers and Streams.

The only stream in the district is the Liggard Brook which flows into the Ribble Estuary and is largely fed by ditches which drain the moss on the landward side of the town. Some of the latter are occasionally subject to pollution from the overflow from cesspools of neighbouring farms.

4. Closet accommodation.

Excrement disposal is almost entirely by water carriage and there are in the Borough approximately 11,873 water closets and 31 waste water closets. At the end of the year there were in use 16 privies and 53 pail closets all belonging to houses where no sewer was available.

5. Removal of House Refuse

The removal and disposal of house refuse have been carried out on the same lines as in former years. Shortage of staff has given rise to some difficulty in the removal; every effort is made to empty dust bins as frequently as possible, but in present conditions a certain amount of delay is unavoidable.

6. Sanitary Inspections.

During the year 897 premises were visited and 395 defects or nuisances were discovered of which 384 had been remedied at the end of the year, all after informal notice. It has not been necessary to serve any statutory notices.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD(a) Milk Supply:1. Cowsheds and Dairies.

At the end of the year there were 27 cowkeepers on the register and the approximate total number of cows in milk was 460. The number of retail purveyors on the register was 36 of whom four had their premises outside the Borough.

Numerous complaints were received during the summer months of the poor keeping qualities of much of the milk, and whilst this is partly due to the fact that a considerable amount of the milk sold was "accommodation" milk and was many hours old before it reached the retailer an important contributory cause is that very few of the dairies are provided with any means for sterilising utensils. In existing conditions this cannot be remedied but as soon as circumstances permit the necessary steps will be taken to ensure that every dairy is provided with an ample supply of boiling water or preferably steam.

2. Graded Milks.

One licence for bottling and four licences for the sale of "Tuberculin Tested" milk; one for bottling of "Accredited" milk; and one for the sale of "Pasteurised" milk were issued by the Council during the year.

(b) Meat Supply.

1. Meat.

All animals slaughtered for food in the Borough are slaughtered at the Public Abattoir, St. Ann's. The abattoir is under the control of the Ministry of Food, but a sanitary inspector is present at the time of slaughtering and inspects all meat. During the year 16 tons 14 cwt. were condemned mainly on account of tuberculosis.

2. Other Foods.

All food shops are regularly inspected and during the year some 349 lbs. of fish; 402 tinned foods and a number of other food stuffs, e.g. fowls, bacon, etc. were condemned.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER DISEASE

(a) Notifiable Diseases.

1. Scarlet Fever.

During the year 83 cases of scarlet fever were notified among civilians and 3 in non-civilians. The civilian attack rate is 2.7 per 1,000 compared with 2.9 in the previous year.

The age and sex distribution of civilian cases are set out in the following table:

	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-25 Years	25-45 Years	45 years and over	Total
Males...	3	21	8	2	-	-	34
Females...	8	26	8	2	2	3	49
Total...	11	47	16	4	2	3	83

The disease was on the whole mild and there were no deaths.

There were 3 return cases, i.e. the secondary case developed the disease within a month of the discharge of the first case from hospital or isolation.

In 8 instances more than one case occurred in the same household; there were two houses with 2 cases each; 4 with 3 cases; 1 with 6 and 1 with 10 cases. The ten cases occurred in a Convalescent Home admitting children from other areas: one group of four cases occurred in the first week of February, and another group of four in the first week of April, and in both of these the primary case appeared to have been infected before arrival at the Home.

The six cases occurred in a Residential School for mentally defective children during the last fortnight of October; the source of infection of the primary case could not be discovered.

2. Diphtheria.

There has been a considerable decrease in the prevalence of diphtheria; 9 cases having been notified as compared with 23. The attack rate was 0.3 per 1,000 compared with 0.73.

The age and sex distribution are set out in the following table:

	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-25 Years	25-45 Years	Total
Male....	2	1	1	-	4
Female..	1	-	3	1	5
Total...	3	1	4	1	9

Diphtheria (continued).

Three cases occurred in a children's home during April, two of whom unfortunately died. These two children were only temporarily resident in the Borough and these deaths do not appear in the local returns, so that although the case fatality is 22 per cent the mortality rate per 1,000 is "nil". The immunisation history of these three children was indefinite but so far as could be ascertained, the two who died had not been immunised while the one who recovered had been immunised about a year before. Of the remaining cases two had been immunised, one over seven years and one 1 year ago.

Immunisation.

The number of immunisations carried out during the year was 617, compared with 1,254 in 1942. The age distribution is shown in the following table:

Under 1 year	1-2 Yrs.	2-3 Yrs.	3-4 Yrs.	4-5 Yrs.	5-10 Yrs.	10-15 Years	Total
32	134	43	45	54	142	167	⁶¹⁷ 309

The immunising agent used was Alum Precipitated Toxoid; in no case was there any reaction worth mentioning.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is available to medical practitioners free of charge and can be obtained from the Public Health Office or, when that office is closed, at either of the Police Stations in the Borough.

3. Enteric Fever.

No cases of Typhoid or paratyphoid fever were notified during the year.

4. Cerebro-spinal Fever.

One case was notified but further observation showed the case not to be cerebro spinal fever and the notification was withdrawn.

5. Puerperal Pyrexia.

Five cases were notified; in two the pyrexia was due to sepsis; in one to mammary abscess; in one to rheumatism and in one to cold: all made good recoveries.

6. Measles.

184 cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 110 in 1942. The attack rate was 6.07; that for England and Wales was 9.88. On the whole the disease was mild, but there was one death, that of a female aged 25 years, who also suffered from congenital heart disease. The mortality rate is therefore 0.03 per 1,000.

The following table sets out the age and sex distribution of the notified cases.

	Under 1 Yr.	1-3 Yrs.	3-5 Yrs.	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-25 Years	25-45 Years	Total
Males...	2	19	28	16	2	2	3	72
Females...	8	19	32	43	6	4	-	112
Total...	10	38	60	59	8	6	3	184

7. Whooping Cough.

There was a considerable increase in the prevalence of whooping cough; 99 cases being notified against only 11 in the previous year. The disease appears to have been mild and there were no deaths.

The table sets out the age, and sex distribution so far as the information could be obtained.

	Under 1 Yr.	1-3 Yrs.	3-5 Yrs.	5-10 Yrs.	10-15 Years	15-25 Years	25-45 Years	Total
Males..	4	10	16	8	-	-	1	39
Females	4	15	14	15	3	1	1	53
Total..	8	25	30	23	3	1	2	92

8. Tuberculosis.

New Cases & Mortality during 1943

Age periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1 to 5 yrs..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 10 years	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10 to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20 years	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
20 to 25 years	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
25 to 35 years	3	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
35 to 45 years	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
55 to 65 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	13	6	3	4	4	-	1	1
	19		7		4		2	

There has been a considerable decline in the number of cases of tuberculosis notified - 26 compared with 39 - and the number of deaths is less than half those in 1942 - 6 against 13. The mortality rate is 0.2 per 1,000 compared with 0.41 in the previous year.

9. Encephalitis Lethargica.

There was one death from this disease; a female aged 71, but as at the time of her death she was residing in another district the case was not notified here.

Non-notifiable diseases.1. Influenza.

Influenza is not notifiable and information as to its prevalence is mainly derived from the death returns. During the year ten deaths - three male and seven female - eight more than in 1942 were registered as being due to influenza.

2. Cancer.

There has again been a slight rise in the deaths from cancer; 76 deaths - 23 male and 53 female - were registered as being due to this disease, and the death rate is 2.51 per 1,000. The corresponding figures for 1942 were 69 deaths (30 males and 39 females) and a rate of 2.21 per 1,000.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFAREMaternal Mortality.

There was one maternal death, that of a woman aged 29 years, who developed eclampsia in the eighth month of pregnancy. Caesarean Section was performed some twenty-six hours later but the patient never recovered consciousness and died a few hours later.

The maternal mortality was therefore 2.87 per 1,000 total births compared with 3.31 for the previous year.

Maternity Services.

The arrangements made with the St. Annes War Memorial and the Lytham Hospitals for the admission of maternity cases remained in operation. During the year 75 cases were admitted to Lytham Hospital and 81 to the War Memorial under these arrangements. In addition to the cases admitted under the Corporation's Scheme a considerable number are admitted privately to both hospitals as may be judged from the fact that during the year there were only 25 domiciliary births in the Borough.

Ante-natal Clinic.

An ante natal clinic is held once a month at each of these Hospitals where cases referred to the Consulting Obstetrician by private practitioners are seen by him. During the year 24 women attended these clinics.

Child Welfare.Infant Mortality.

During the year 15 infants - 12 male and 3 female - died before reaching their first birthday, giving an infant mortality of 45 per 1,000 live births compared with 41.1 for the previous year. The mortality among legitimate infants was 44.3 per 1,000 legitimate live births and for illegitimate infants 58.8 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

Of these 15 infants 11 survived their birth for less than one month and with one possible exception these children all died from premature birth or some congenital defect.

The neonatal mortality, i.e. the deaths of infants under one month of age per 1,000 live births is therefore 33.03

Health Visiting.

This has been carried on on the same lines as in former years, and during the year the Health Visitors paid 202 first and 989 total visits to children under one year of age, and 1,302 visits to children aged between one and five years. They also paid 98 first and 283 total visits to expectant mothers.

Infant Welfare Centres.

The two infant welfare centres continued to be held at the Public Offices, St. Annes and Lytham Baths on Tuesday and

Thursday afternoons respectively.

The attendances at the Centres are set out below:-

Total attendances of children under 1 year of age..2,252

" " " " between 1 and 5 years .1,726

Total number of children who have attended for the first time and who at the date of their first attendance were:

Under 1 year of age..... 178

Over 1 year of age..... 43

Total number of children who attended during the year and who at the end of the year were

Under 1 year of age..... 151

Over 1 year of age..... 317

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No case was notified during the year.

Child Life Protection

This work has continued on the same lines as in former years.

At the end of the year there were on the register nine foster parents and 40 children, 34 of whom were being maintained in three residential nurseries. All the premises were visited regularly and the children always found well cared for.

In no instance was it necessary to take any action.

